



WHOLE NUMBER 9152

NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 6, 1923

VOLUME CLXV—NO. 32

The Mercury

ESTABLISHED BY

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN Editors

A. H. SANBORN

Mercury Building

10 THAMES STREET

NEWPORT, R. I.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Newport, R. I., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

Established June, 1783, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters

FIRE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION

The report of the board of aldermen on the fire department investigation, which has been in progress for nearly two years, was finally adopted at the last session of the old board of aldermen last Monday morning. The report is not a very imposing document. It touches on matters that led up to the investigation, namely, that the department had proved inefficient and that there was a laxity of discipline, and other matters. The board finds that the department was not in such a deplorable condition as to cause alarm to property owners, but does find that there was some laxity of discipline. The spirit of the ordinance providing for re-organization had not been fully observed, and there had been rather insufficient drills. The necessity for stricter enforcement of the fire prevention laws was also referred to.

As remedies, the board principally recommended a liberal expenditure of the city's money. Among the costly items recommended are four more permanent men for the department; a new top-and-a-half truck for the water gun; many new hydrants to be placed; a new fireproof headquarters building; and a permanent pension fund for retirement of firemen. The report also recommends the election of five lieutenants, that drills be held bi-weekly and monthly; that the limits of fire district be extended to include the property between Broadway and West Broadway; that a survey of the water mains be made; that box alarms and not stills be sounded for fires in the Thames street section; that better arrangements be made for cooperation with the departments at the Government stations.

There will probably be some discussion of the report when it comes up on the floor of the representative council, but the chances are that little radical action will be taken.

TEN MILLION ESTATE

According to the appraiser's report filed in the Surrogate's Court in New York this week, the late Henry A. C. Taylor of New York and Newport, left an estate valued at \$10,818,908. Mrs. Josephine V. Taylor, widow, received the family residence and life interest in \$3,000,000. Countess Harriett della Gherardesca, a daughter, received a life interest in \$2,000,000. The two sons, Moses Taylor and Henry R. Taylor, divide the remainder of the estate and the principal of the life interests reverts to them.

Mr. Moses Taylor occupied the country residence at Glen Farm in Portsmouth last summer, and has been for some time engaged in rebuilding and adding to the residence there. When the work is completed he will have one of the finest country estates on the Island.

The equity hearing in the matter of Michael Stoneman vs. Polisheen Manufacturing Company, in which the petitioner seeks to set aside a mortgage given by him, has continued before Judge Baker this week, and is now practically completed. The hearings were begun several months ago, but were interrupted because of other pressing business of court and counsel.

Two intoxicated marines, who bated with Chief Tobin and Patrolman Faerber in the Atlantic Lunch on Wednesday night, were given stiff fines in the police court Thursday morning.

CITY INAUGURATION

Newport's municipal government was duly inaugurated with the usual ceremonies on Monday, when Mayor Boyle took the oath of office and delivered a business-like inaugural address in spite of the handicap of illness from which he had suffered for some time. It was at first feared that he would be unable to attend the ceremony, but he made a special effort to do so, and although he seemed very weak he managed to read his address in its entirety.

After City Clerk Fullerton had sworn in the new members of the representative council, the council organized by the election of George W. Bacheller, Jr., as chairman. Mr. Bacheller has been for some years chairman of the committee of 25, and he was the logical choice for chairman of the council when Mr. Congdon declined a re-election. Mr. Fullerton was then unanimously elected city clerk and was sworn in.

Mayor Mahoney administered the oath to Mayor Boyle, and the members of the board of aldermen were then sworn in. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the Day, and Mayor Boyle then read his address, which will be found in full on another page. After Chairman Bacheller had thanked the council for his election, a recess was taken until evening.

At the evening session the principal business was the election of city officers, the ordinary routine business and the consideration of the budget going over to an adjourned meeting to be held on Friday evening. One important item was taken up, this being the proposition to exempt the property of the New Haven Railroad from taxation with the understanding that the Company would then consent to operate the Wickford Line. The proposition came up in the form of a resolution directing the City Solicitor to apply to the Legislature for an enabling act. There was considerable said in opposition to the plan and it was suggested that it should not become effective until approved by the people at a special election, but this amendment was defeated. Mr. P. H. Horgan spoke in opposition to the exemption, and Mr. Garretson spoke in favor of it, and a number of the other members took part in the discussion. The resolution directing the City Solicitor to apply for the enabling act was then passed and the details of the agreement will be decided upon after the act is passed.

There were several rather close contests for city offices, and one of the present incumbents was defeated, Andrew R. Campbell being elected sealer of weights and measures over John J. Connel. Street Commissioner John F. Sullivan had a close call, but was declared elected, but this case may go into the courts because of a misapprehension. The tellers reported to Chairman Bacheller that 182 votes were cast and that John F. Sullivan received 92 and Gardner C. Easton received 90, and the Chairman announced that Mr. Sullivan was re-elected. It transpired, however, that two votes had been cast for Roland J. Easton and one vote for another Sullivan, which would have made 93 votes necessary for a choice. The matter is further complicated, however, as the two votes for Roland Easton were printed ballots, bearing the designation of the office of City Engineer. Mr. Gardner Easton has filed a protest and may carry the matter into the courts for a decision.

William P. Sheffield, Jr., was elected commissioner of the Newport Poor Fund in place of Henry C. Stevens, Jr. Although there was a contest for the office of Building Inspector, and there had been much previous talk as to what would be done, James T. Douglas was re-elected by a large majority. There were contests for city engineer, inspector of plumbing and crossing tender, but the present incumbents were elected easily.

After some discussion the salary ordinance was amended so as to increase the salaries of the deputy city clerk, the inspector of food products, and of the clerk of the board of health.

The board of aldermen met for organization after the inauguration at noon, but were unable to elect a president. Alderman J. J. Martin received three votes, Alderman Frank J. Hughes received two, and Alderman J. J. Kirby one.

The list of city officers elected is as follows:

City Clerk—F. N. Fullerton, \$3,100.

Deputy City Clerk—Cornelius W. R. Callahan, \$2,100.

City Treasurer—John M. Taylor, \$2,600.

Deputy City Treasurer—Alice N. Leonard, \$1,800.

City Solicitor—Jeremiah A. Sullivan, \$2,100.

Street Commissioner—John F. Sullivan, \$2,100.

Judge of Probate—Mortimer A. Sul-

livan, \$1,200.

Probate Clerk—Duncan A. Hazard, \$1,900.

Tax Collector—Edward W. Higbee, \$1,900. (\$500 for clerical assistance).

City Engineer—Roland J. Easton, \$1,400.

Inspector of Buildings—James T. Douglas, \$1,800.

Inspector of Plumbing—J. P. Carney, \$1,800.

Assessor of Taxes (3 years)—James E. Blake, \$700.

City Physician—Francis A. Keenan, \$2,100.

City Sergeant—Louis J. Miller, Jr., \$800. (Also City Messenger \$600).

Inspector of Nuisances—George M. Battelle, \$1,400.

Harbor Master—William C. Luth, \$600. (Also health officer, \$400.)

Deputy Chief of the Fire Department (4 years)—Joseph S. Lawton, \$1,895.02.

Clerk of Highway, Department—Francis M. Sisson, \$1,800. (Paid from appropriation for streets and highways.)

Engineer of the City Hall—Harry Scoville, \$1,400.

Superintendent of City Cemeteries—Robert Cooper, Jr., \$1,000.

Gate Keeper at Elm and Fourth Streets—Thomas Donahue, \$800.

Gate Keeper at Poplar and Fourth Streets—James E. Weaver, \$800.

First Assistant Gate Keeper—John J. Norbury, \$800.

Second Assistant Gate Keeper—Thomas W. Stevens, \$800.

Oversight of the Poor—Philip E. Clark, M. D.; Benjamin F. Downing; Frederick B. Coggeshall.

Commissioner of Sinking Fund—William P. Carr (3 years).

Keeper of City Asylum—Ira W. Wilbur, \$1,600. (Paid from Asylum appropriation.)

Member of Board of Health (5 years)—Frank M. Greenlaw.

Keeper of City Clocks—George M. Simpson, \$50.

Inspector of Kerosene—John J. Connell. (Fees.)

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Andrew R. Campbell, \$500.

Dog Constable—George C. Hallock. (Fees.)

Surveyor of Highways—John F. Sullivan.

City Surveyors of Lund—William H. Lawton, William P. Buffum, Roland J. Easton, Gardner C. Easton, L. K. Ebbs.

Commissioner of Newport School Fund—William P. Sheffield, Jr., \$1,300.

Fence Viewer—Alphonse A. A. Clement. (Fees.)

Post Keeper—George C. Hallock. (Fees.)

Keeper of Powder House—Chief Engineer of Fire Department.

Commissioner to Attend the Burial of Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War—John Mahan.

Board of Commissioners of Henderson Home—Thomas B. Congdon, Dr. William A. Sherman, Rev. Edward A. Higney, T. Fred Kaull, Hugh B. Baker.

NAVAL LAUNCH WRECKED

The passengers and crew of a launch from the destroyer Osborne had a narrow escape from death in Newport Harbor Wednesday night.

Five men, including three chief petty officers, had started for Newport in the launch to get the mail, when the engine became disabled. After drifting for some time the launch brought up on a rock near Fort Adams.

Efforts to attract assistance were unavailing, and the men were obliged to plunge into the icy water and swim to Fort Adams, reaching there in an exhausted condition. They were given prompt medical treatment, and are now no worse for their thrilling adventure although they suffered greatly for a time, due to the exposure.

TO CONSTITUTE CHAPTER

Eureka Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, which has been working in the town of Portsmouth under dispensation for some months, will be formally constituted Saturday evening, the ceremony being conducted by the Worthy Grand Matron, Miss M. Isabella Fiddes, the Grand Patron, Mr. John J. Greene, and Grand Marshal, Miss Harriette Bullock, assisted by other grand officers. The ceremony will be held in Fair Hall in Portsmouth, and supper will be served there at 6:30 o'clock. A large attendance is expected and it is anticipated that there will be many visitors present from Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Four deer were seen in the city on Sunday, and one of them suffered a broken leg and had to be killed by the game warden. The others made their escape into Middletown in safety.

Mr. Henry W. Scott has been placed

on the retired list by the New Haven road after more than 46 years service as a passenger conductor.

Mr. Charles S. Goddard has returned

to his home on Gould street, after a

serious operation at the Truesdale Hospital in Fall River.

Mrs. Lloyd McKinley Harmon has

started for the West Coast to join her

husband, who is on duty there.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On the first day of the session Representative Lawton introduced a bill repealing the Sherwood prohibition enforcement act; passed at the end of last winter's session. The Speaker appointed a committee on rules, of which Representative Lawton is a member. Wednesday was mainly taken up by filibustering of the Democrats in the senate over rules and the appointment of senate officers. They succeeded in postponing the adoption of the senate rules till next Tuesday. In the house a bill was introduced creating a Soldiers' Welfare Commission, and making an appropriation of \$25,000 to assist discharged soldiers and sailors who are out of employment. Representative Bliss introduced a resolution allowing the use of the Newport Armory by Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp, Spanish War Veterans.

On most of the roll calls thus far the senate has stood 21 Republicans and 17 Democrats; the house has stood 51 Republicans and 48 Democrats. Some of the so-called Independents have apparently voted with the Republicans.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM

Newport was visited by a heavy snow storm Wednesday night, about six inches of snow falling during the night. The weather was quite warm when the storm began, but during the night it turned colder and a wind came up that caused some drifting, but the snow was too heavy to drift badly. Considerable delay was caused to traffic, and there was some wire trouble. A few poles came down in different sections of the city, the heavy weight of snow creating an unexpected burden. Some tree branches were broken off and hedges all over the city were bent to the ground beneath their heavy loads of snow.

The highway department had men at work clearing the crosswalks early Thursday morning, and gutters have been opened to give the water a chance to run off if a thaw comes suddenly. The trees in the parks made a beautiful sight, as the snow clung tenaciously wherever it struck.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the matter of Sunday selling licenses was taken up. Protests had been filed by a church and by the retail trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce, asking that the number of licenses be limited and that the hour of closing be fixed. However, the board voted to grant the petitions of all who had paid their taxes, and did not fix any closing hour. Those who had not paid their taxes had their applications laid on the table. City Clerk Fullerton stated that not more than half the number that held licenses last year had applied for renewal, and Mayor Boyle stated that these would not be allowed to open next Sunday.

Two ballots were taken for president of the board, and on the second ballot Alderman Martin was elected, receiving four votes to one for Alderman Hughes.

MRS. WILLIAM CARRY

Mrs. Ida J. Carry, wife of Mr. William Carry, died at her home on Ayer street last Saturday morning, after an illness of only a week. She was a daughter of the late James A. Brown of Middletown, and was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1857. Since the death of her father, she had conducted the Bay Voyage Hotel in Jamestown each summer. In 1882 she was married to Mr. William Carry of this city, who survives her. She had long been a member of Aquidneck Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, having served several times as Chaplain.

Funeral services were held on Monday afternoon, Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiating. The bearers were all Past Masters of the Masonic lodges.

Dr. William A. Jack of Washington has in contemplation the compiling and publication of "Recollections of Grace Chapel." He is also looking up data relating to the Old Brick Schoolhouse on Mill street, and also the Boys and Girls Senior Department, which was the predecessor of the High School. Dr. Jack, who left Newport in 1880, is suffering from incipient cataract in both eyes.

Judge Baker presided at the January motion day in the Superior Court on Wednesday. A number of assignments for trial at the March session were made, and a few motions were heard. The motion for a change of venue in the case of Mary P. Lake.

Fred W. Greene was set for hearing at the February motion day.

SAMUEL R. HONEY

Autobiography of a Distinguished Newport Lawyer and Statesman Now Residing in London, in His 81st Year

Colonel Samuel Robertson Honey was Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island in 1887-88; Mayor of Newport in 1892; Chief of staff of Governor Van Zandt, in 1897-98; Veteran of the Civil War, having served through the entire conflict, from '61 to '65. His war record, which he is too modest to enlarge upon himself, is surpassed by but few men. During the Civil War, he was promoted successively from the rank of corporal, through the grades of Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Second and First Lieutenant, and Adjutant, to Captain in the regular army of the United States. He served with First Battalion, 16th U. S. Infantry, in the Army of the

CHEROKEES TRY TO SAVE RACE

Former Lords of Mountains and Valleys Now Reduced to Small Reservation.

KNOWN FOR THEIR CULTURE

Oklahoma Lawyer Is Working to Prevent Extinction of Tribe by Pooling Lands—Cherokees Prosper Under His Direction.

Here's an interesting story about the Cherokees. Do you think they got a square deal?

New York.—The average American looks upon the Indian as a legend, a picturesque myth, and forgets that he is a human being with the same longings, disappointments and heartbreaks as the white man. The intrusion of the early American settlers seems so much a thing of the past that we cannot comprehend the Indians still fostering bitterness for the loss of their campsites, their domestic hearths, their valleys, mountains and streams. Occasionally there arises among us some one who wins the confidence of these tribal people.

Such a man is Eugene L. Graves, a lawyer and the largest individual oil and gas royalty owner in Oklahoma. For 18 years he has given his time and energies to fighting the battles of the Cherokee Indians, once a strong nation covering the rich plains of the South and Middle West. Now they have been reduced to one small band, living in an area less than two-thirds that of Rhode Island.

Acts as Their Adviser.

Mr. Graves is the authorized delegate and representative of the Nighthawk Keetoowah in all its dealings with the United States government and outside private interests. He also acts in the paternal capacity of adviser and as a sort of court of last appeal in personal affairs.

The Nighthawk Keetoowah society is the fraternal, political, industrial, agricultural and financial nucleus of the 3,700 full-blooded Indians of the Cherokee tribe, which has 40,000 members in all. The others have intermarried and adopted the ways of the white man.

"It must be understood," said Mr. Graves, "that the Cherokees are not the 'blanket' type of Indian, but a highly gifted and extraordinarily civilized people, with intellectual, literary and artistic attainments. It is believed that they have descended from the Incas, and there is a legend that they represent five of the ten lost tribes of Israel. The Cherokee is our finest specimen of humanity. During my 18 years among them I have yet to discover that one of them has a vicious habit. They are healthy-bodied and healthy-minded—as trusting as children. They do not know what it is to break their word."

In 1889 the United States created the Cherokee commission for the purpose of abolishing the tribal governments and opening the territories to white settlement. After 16 years of pleadings against this plan an agreement was made by which the government of the Cherokee nation came to a final end on March 3, 1900.

In 1908 the United States government decided to divide the land upon which the Cherokees were living and allot to each Indian his share. Many of the Cherokees, unfamiliar with the white man's way of doing business, forfeited their holdings by one technical mistake or another. They could not understand the system of taxation, and many farms were confiscated. Some of the Indians, influenced by unscrupulous white settlers, sold their farms for a few silver dollars."

Impressed by Brave Fight.

At that point Mr. Graves stepped in. "How did I become interested in the Cherokees?" he replied in answer to a question. "About eighteen years ago I went down to Oklahoma to look after some of my holdings, and met the famous full-blooded Cherokee, Redbird Smith, and was impressed by the brave fight he was making against the government, just prior to the final agreement of 1900. He tried to prevent the dissolution of the Cherokee nation. He was a philosopher, preaching to his own kind the old slogan, 'In union there is strength.' When the government was assigning the grants of land Redbird refused to take his allotment and was put in jail. He finally agreed to a passive non-resistance and was released.

"Things were in a pretty bad shape with the Cherokees when I suggested an idea to them. Why not pool their interests—their lands and possessions—and develop them as one huge holding? Immediately the 3,700 members of the Keetoowah saw the point. The Keetoowah, in addition to its fraternal function, was organized upon a mutual business and financial basis, in which the members were to share equally in the losses and gains arising from the development of their agricultural, industrial and mineral resources."

The members practically put themselves under the guardianship of Mr. Graves, and he has represented them in all matters concerning their welfare. The Cherokees have prospered and been happy.

Good Word for Insects.

Although a great deal of harm is done by certain insects, practically no fruits could be formed without the blossom-pollinating aid of others, and it is possible that they confer still other benefits of which science does not know.

CROATIAN BRIDAL GOWN



WERE REAL "MEN"

Old-Time Dime Novel Heroes Had Sterling Qualities.

Thrillers for Boys a Generation Ago Better Than Tales They Read Now, Says Writer.

I have been re-reading a few of those old "dime" novels, writes "Girard" in the Philadelphia Inquirer. You remember the sort I mean—Headsless Horseman," "Three-Flingered Jack," "The Boy Detective."

The names were usually more blood-curdling than the tales, which in nearly every case exceed the stories which young folks read today.

Heroes in those earlier stories are all he-men, not scented, maniacal dukes of cabarets. And the hero in the end always kills the villain. Who is made in each case to appear a villain and not a puzzle character which young folks read today.

"Again Sureshot's rifle spoke and another redskin bit the dust"—that sort of thing.

No triangle stuff, thank goodness, but adventure, action and almost invariably punishment for the folks who merited it.

More surprising, however, than the change in literature for "Young America" is the change in toys. Uncle Sam occasionally unbends and permits us to peek into trade secrets.

In that way I learned from an official report about the increase in the toy business in this country.

Each child in the United States now has 50 times as many toys as a child when Lincoln was president. The fact is most surprising, but true just the same.

The toy factories 60 years ago were small affairs, while government figures show that imports of toys were then a mere nothing compared with imports today. Now the factories are immense, not only here, but in other lands.

The average value of each toy is now larger, due partly to the fact that such things as "express wagons" come under the head of toys.

The men who fought in the Civil war, when they were lads rarely if ever had an express wagon—surely not the fifty kind seen in thousands today.

One Philadelphian made a big fortune with a sled that could be steered around corners. Mechanical toys in bewildering variety are sold in our shops in immense quantities.

Extravagance, you say? Well, in a way, but it all pays, and pays handomely.

I've talked in Egypt with Sudanese who had ridden camels for 25 days to bring them out of the wilderness with their loads of trinkets for the white folks.

What sort of toys were they? I have some still that I bought for a few pennies. Mostly feathers, bits of ivory, rudely carved; odd-looking leather purses, pieces of colored fabric made into tiny bags.

Such were the toys of "Darkest Africa" toys that cost little and meant but little in the way of manufacturing industries and nothing in the shape of great stores for retailing them.

Cut out all these little luxuries such as toys and you would at once kill big industries, unjoin business and upset trade.

We have 60 times as many toys per child as they had 60 years ago, and who will deny that it has been a good investment?

Business.

If Americans are materialistic, with an eye to the main chance, what of those villagers who live all year round in the summer resorts, who resist all entreaties for work—not lazy but also not grasping? The story ran thus: They were housekeeping in a tiny place as old as the town. They needed a plumber, and telephoned one on a Monday, getting his promise to come that very day. They called him up again on Tuesday to remind him and were once more reassured of his coming; but Wednesday and Thursday passed without his appearance.

Again on Friday the telephone. A frantic, "Why haven't you come up to us?"

"Oh," was the answer, "when I didn't hear from you again I didn't know whether you really wanted me."

Pigs in Clover.

She was paying her first visit to a cousin who lived in the country. He met her at the station, and after half an hour's drive told her that they were approaching his farm.

In one of the fields that met the girl's attentive eye stood a windmill, and gathered around it were several pigs.

"Well, I'm surprised!" exclaimed the fair one. "I didn't know that farmers were so considerate."

"What do you mean?" queried the country cousin.

"That over yonder," replied the girl, pointing a pretty finger. "Just think of having a fat one in the field to keep those pigs cool!"

Just So.

"What a manly little fellow!" admiringly said the presiding elder, indicating one of Gap Johnson's olive branches.

"You betcha!" proudly returned Mr. Johnson. "You got to hear him swear when he takes his acne medicine. He sure n'th wants his Uncle Folk, that's all I can't suspect of being a...—Kansas City Star.

Thought for the Day.

One can be loyal to his own convictions without being intolerant of another's convictions.

Stepping Stones.

Doing the best you can is the practice you need to help you do better.—Boston Transcript.

MASTERS OF THE "LONG BOW"

Examples of Wonderful Archery Put Something of a Strain on the Ordinary Imagination.

Examples of the "drawing of the long bow" are to be found in the world's literature long before the time of the famous Baron Munchausen; indeed, by far the greater part of these had their origin in the remote past.

Virgil, in the Aeneid, tells of four archers who were shooting for a prize, the mark being a pigeon held by a cord to the mast of a ship. The first man hit the mast, the second cut away the cord, and the third shot the pigeon as it flew away! The fourth archer, having nothing left at which to shoot, drew his bow and sent his arrow flying toward the sky with such speed that the friction of the air set the feathers on fire and it swept on like a meteor, to disappear in the sky.

The stories of Robin Hood's archery, illustrated by his wonderful performance as Lorisley in Scott's "Ivanhoe," are also a decided strain on one's powers of belief.

The majority of long-bow stories relate to the accurate aim of archers, but a Frenchman, Blaise de Vigeners, tells one in which the mark point is the tremendous force with which an arrow may be propelled if the bow is strong and long enough. According to his account, he saw a Turk, one Barbarossa, admiral of a ship called the Grand Solyman, send an arrow from his bow clean through a cannon ball! Whether the cannon ball had a hole in it or not, the narrator fails to tell us.

Perhaps the most astounding of all stories about arrow shooting is that of the Indians who used to inhabit Florida. It is related that a group of them would form a circle, one would throw an ear of Indian corn into the air, the others would shoot at it and shell it of every grain before it fell to the ground! Sometimes, it is added, the arrows would strike the ear of corn so hard and fast that it would remain suspended in the air for several seconds and the cob never fell until the last grain had been shot away.

A Dam of Living Yaks.

The way in which Dr. Albert L. Shelton, a missionary, and a party of Tibetans crossed one of the swollen rivers near Draya was surely picturesque and ingenious. In "Pioneering in Tibet" Dr. Shelton gives an interesting description of the crossing:

The Tibetans had brought down from the mountains perhaps a hundred yaks, which they drove into the river. By throwing stones at the beasts the men forced them into a line across the river with their heads upstream. The animals held their own as best they could against the force of the flood; when, as occasionally happened, a yak was forced back by the current, the people on the bank would drive it forward to its place with stones.

The yaks helped to break the force of the rushing stream, and we swam across immediately at their tails while they held their position with their hind feet and their noses sticking out of the water. Although it was August, the frost had already come, and the water was exceedingly cold; we were chilled to the bone before we got across. However, no one was drowned, and after we had changed our clothes on the opposite bank we continued to ward Draya.—Youth's Companion.

No Sooner Said Than Done.

We recently moved to a new neighborhood, having bought an old house that we are remodeling.

One of my neighbors dropped in while I was staining the stairs, and in the course of our chat I said, "I'd just like to get hold of the creature who put soft wood stairs in this house and used hardwood for the railings. He must have been a choice fellow to put soft wood where the wear comes."

She was quiet a moment and then said: "People didn't use hardwood when we built this house."—Chicago Tribune.

Explained.

"Say, that land you sold me, sight unseen, was nothing but a swamp," said the irate caller.

"Isn't your name Biltersby?" asked the alert dealer.

"No. It's Twobie."

"That's probably how it happened. I had a client named Biltersby who wanted some land suitable for duck hunting and I got the order mixed. Sorry, sir. You might see Mr. Biltersby."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Sure.

"Did you sell Mr. Twobie any of that stock?"

"No," said the salesman. "When I told him it would make him rich in six months he said he couldn't stand the shock of sudden wealth. Do you suppose he was joking?"

"You showed him the stock, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"He was joking."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Royal Perfume is a Secret.

Queen Alexandra's favorite perfume is "Ess Bouquet," which has been in use among the English royal family for nearly one hundred years, but the recipe of which has always been kept a secret by the manufacturers, and handed down from father to son.

Encouragement.

"But, papa, why take my debts so tragically? I assure you that by hard work, strict economy and the utmost self-denial you will clear them off."

What Else?

"Do you think women should propose?" asked the elderly lady. "I don't know," mused the young maid. "Have you tried anything else?"

One Secret of Success.

Those who succeed best when they work for others are those who see that in doing so they are also working for themselves.

PASSING THE LIE POLITELY

Scribe Writing in Astorian Journal Seems to Have Got Difficult Art Down Rather Fine.

Passing the lie is not ordinarily regarded a polite occupation, but members of the Jeffersonville Rotary club assert it can be done politely. They base their view on a few lines printed in a recent issue of their bulletin, which rejoices in the name of Roblarian Rambles.

At a recent meeting it was planned to take a country outing, and on call every member present said he would go, excepting only a member of the newspaper fraternity, who with professional regard for the truth, and fearing he could not get away, said he would not be present. In the sequel he was there, but about one-third of the others did not keep their word. Whereupon the scribe wrote in the Rambles:

"We'll say, however, that Jimmy (which is perhaps the name of the newspaper man in question) is some accomplished little liar, for he said he would not go, but if our eyes did not deceive us he was handling a knife, fork and spoon like a veteran at the supper table; eye, and a cigar, too, but not so practiced with that as with the ice cream shovel. And how would you describe all those gentlemen who cheerfully answered 'Yes' when asked whether they would go, but whose presence was missed on that eventful Thursday?"—Indiana City News.

PERSIAN WORKMEN ARE PIUS

Their Invocations of the Deity Differ Materially From Those of American Artisan.

Describing a visit to Teheran, the capital of Persia, H. Alexander Powell writes in Harper's:

"The dwellings of the poor are of dusty, sun-dried bricks, with flat roofs of mud, and even the houses of the rich are built of the same uninteresting material, usually camouflaged, however, by a coat of white or colored plaster. This reminds me of one of my daily amusements in Teheran. A well-known politician was erecting a somewhat pretentious house in the same street as the American mission, where I was staying, and every morning, when I was out for a stroll, I would pause and watch the masons at their work. The performance never varied: The man at the top of the ladder would sing out in what he fondly believed to be a melodious tone, 'Brother, in the name of Allah, toss me up a brick,' whereupon the one below would mark his compliance with the request by chanting, 'In the name of God, behold a brick, oh, my brother!' I have often heard bricklayers in America invoke the name of the Deity, when they used it in quite a different sense."

Wood Alcohol.

The new chemical name for wood alcohol is "methanol," says the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, and, according to a report of the committee on occupational diseases of the American Chemical society, progress has been made in its general use.

One or two facetious chemists wanted to name wood or methyl-alcohol "Maud," and stoutly advocated such nomenclature a few years ago. Whether this was because of its death-dealing kick, similar to that of Mr. Upper's comic muse of the same name, was not explained.

More likely it was suggested by the fact that grain alcohol is scientifically known as "Ethyl" alcohol, which, it must be admitted, suggests a somewhat affected method of spelling a girl's name.

The Melodious African.

Southern beach conditions may be poor, the cotton crop may be wretched, but the Melodious African on the plantation strums, fiddles and blows to his tuneful racial melodies, in poverty and in plenty.

JOKE WAS NOT ON WAITER
Traveler Ordered Remarkable Form of
Omelet, and Is Willing to Admit He Got It

"I've never tried to be funny with a waiter," the returned traveler was saying, "since the time when I had a little experience with one in California. It was some years ago, and I was rather 'fresh.' I stepped into a restaurant one morning and ordered an omelet."

"What kind?" asked the waiter.

"Why, are there more kinds than one?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, sir," he replied, "there are several."

"Well, bring me an ostrich-egg omelet."

"All right, sir," said he, "but you'll have to wait quite a while. It takes a long time to make an ostrich-egg omelet."

"I told him I had plenty of time. He went away, and was gone fully an hour. Then he came back with a big covered dish."

"There you are, sir," he said, placing it before me and uncovering it.

"Well, it was an omelet all right, and big enough for half a dozen men. Whether there was an ostrich farm in the neighborhood, and he got a real ostrich egg, or whether he made it from a couple of dozen of hen's eggs, I don't know, but I distinctly remember that it cost me two dollars—and I learned a valuable lesson."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WOMAN'S PART IN POLITICS

Peggy Eaton a Conspicuous Figure in the Early Days of the Jackson Administration.

The part played by pretty Peggy Eaton in the politics of the early days of the Jackson administration, the scandal in which she figured, which wrecked a cabinet, killed Calhoun's chances for the presidency, and advanced Van Buren to the succession, has been a favorite topic with historians of the period. In "Party Battles of the Jackson Period" Claude C. Bowers deals more extensively with the immediate after-effects. General Eaton, it seems, sought an opportunity to personally christen his erstwhile fellow-member of the cabinet, Secretary Ingham, as he had been especially bitter against Mrs. Eaton. The thoroughly frightened secretary was driven to enter his house by alleys and back doors. It is not generally known that this same "Pretty Peggy" at a later time in the Jackson period was involved in an attempt to persuade the postmaster general, Kendall, to enter into a dishonest contract. The reward for the postmaster would have been a fine carriage and two prancing horses from Mrs. Eaton.

Measuring Temperature.

Electric pyrometry, as the measurement of temperature by electric means is called, has been so far perfected that it is applicable from near the absolute zero—about 490 degrees Fahrenheit below the ordinary zero—to the temperature of melting platinum, more than 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit above zero. There are two methods of measuring temperature by electrical means, one depending upon the increase of electric resistance of a pure metal with increase of temperature and the other on the production of an electromotive force in a circuit of two metals where one junction is kept at a constant temperature and the other is heated to the temperature which it is desired to measure. Many electric pyrometers give a continuous record of the temperature on a revolving drum.—Washington Star.

Scandinavia's Forest Dowry. About 59,000,000 acres, or about 59 per cent of the soil of Sweden, is covered with forests. For each 100 of the inhabitants Sweden has 600 acres of forest, which is the greatest proportion in Europe, next to Finland. Great Britain and Ireland have only 14 acres per 100 inhabitants. Of the cereals, wheat is chiefly grown in the central and southern parts of the country; rye farther north, but in the most northerly parts barley is the staple grain.

Keeping Ships Afloat.

Keeping ships from sinking is the ambition of C. S. Henslee of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has invented a device consisting of a string of cone-shaped cups. In case of collision one of these cups would be drawn into the hole in the hull and form a water-tight cap over the aperture.

To Determine Displacement.

An apparatus by which the amount of water displaced by a vessel can be found at any time by means of a water tube or gauge installed in the center of a vessel has been invented by the French shipping engineer M. Augereau, and was on exhibition at the French national colonial exposition at Marseilles. It is said to be simple, practical and comparatively inexpensive as to installation. By this means an accurate indication of the weight of cargo aboard ship can be secured at any given moment.

South Africa's Corn Crop.

The estimated production of corn in South Africa, as announced by the Department of Agriculture of the government, has been revised to approximately 34,135,714 bushels; instead of 26,454,800 bushels as formerly reported. With an estimated domestic consumption of 33,000,000 bushels, based on a five-year average between 1914 and 1919, the present season's output, together with the small carry-over stocks of last year, will just about meet the domestic demand, leaving no surplus for export.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

U. S. MARINES TEACH HAITIANS HOW TO SHOOT

Wonderful Development Is Shown by Gendarmerie After Two Years' Coaching.

FOUGHT FOE WITH WILD YELLS

Natives First Had to Be Taught How to Wink—Officer Is Eager to Bring His Marksmen to Compete in United States.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—Haiti's first national rifle match, held recently on the rifle range on the capital's outskirts, not only settled the individual and team championships of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti, but brought out shooting of an order that amazed those who, two years ago, saw the first efforts to make a straight-shooting soldier out of the most unpromising material. To add piquancy to the matches, they were shot over a field that, when revolutions were the favorite outdoor sport of Haiti, served as the scene for the many executions of political prisoners who had gambled on the wrong turn of the coin.

Two years ago it is doubtful if there was a gendarmerie in Haiti who could have hit the proverbial barn at 100 yards with a rifle. When the gendarmes took the field under American leadership in 1917, and came into contact with a band of Cossacks, the procedure was simplicity itself. The two or three marines with the column or patrol got down to business with their rifles or a machine gun. The accompanying gendarmes shot wildly from the hip, usually aiming at the sky, but well content with the sound of their shots and their yells of defiance to the Cossacks. The Cossacks fought back in the same happy-go-lucky fashion so far as the rifle was concerned. It was Maj. James J. Meade, now assistant chief of the gendarmerie, who first made a serious effort to develop the gendarmes of his department of the north into riflemen two years ago.

Would Bring Shots to U. S.

When the last shot of the recent team match had been marked, two marine officers who have captained teams in the big national matches at home were seriously championing the idea of entering the Haitian gendarmerie in the international matches in the United States in 1923. That is an indication of how far along the road of marksmanship the untrained men who fought their foes with wild yells have traveled in the last two years. All the more remarkable is this progress, for outside of the isolated effort of Meade, nothing of an organized nature was attempted until less than a year ago.

When Lieut. Col. Douglas C. MacDougall took over the Gendarmerie d'Haiti a little more than a year ago, with the rank of major general in Haiti's nucleus of an army, he failed to see the logic of giving a man in uniform a rifle and not making a shot of him. MacDougall captained the winning marine corps rifle team in the national match in 1911, shot at least three others and is a rifle shot of national reputation. At the time he began his campaign, there was, and for four years had been, a strong belief that the development of good rifle shots in the Haitian ranks was not only impossible but impossible. He indoctrinated his command, however, with his aims, and then the handicaps looked large and unique.

In the first place the Haitian soldier had been the most atrocious of shots. The machete had always been his fighting weapon. Soldiers appeared on parade at the Champ de Mars not so many years ago with a man in the front rank the proud possessor of a rifle stock, while his rear rank file was content to grasp a barrel minus the stock. The Haitian armies that fought for control at the height of agitators, politicians and foreign traders were armed with as many varieties of firearms as there are seeds in a Haitian grapefruit. They fought the marines in 1915 with American, British, German, Belgian and Spanish rifles that ran from muzzle loaders to repeaters; with sawed-off shotguns and pieces that the French army abandoned. In 1904, rifle sights were an impediment that disappeared under the vigorous strokes of a stout machete.

American System.

The system determined on was purely American, and among the American officers and the gendarmes were many trained shots and rifle coaches. The usual troubles with recruit shots were discontinued, but up bobbed a handicap that had never been foreseen. For some reason the average Haitian is physically incapable of closing one eye or opening one eye without the other acting in sympathy. The Haitian can stare into the tropical sun with the boring glance of an eagle, though it would blind a white man. He can sleep standing up with the sun blazing into his face and never blink. So it fell to the lot of the rifle instructors to overcome this peculiar defect by teaching their men literally how to wink. Winking is an unknown here in the Haitian hole. In place of a six-covered wick she stares with the direct gaze of a baby. In a few weeks the order to teach winking was showing progress, and all through the hill stations and at the big Dartigueneau Caserne that flanks the marine barracks at the capital, gendarmes were mastering the art of the flapper.

On the range, after the rudiments had so far advanced as to permit of actual firing, those who had not mastered the ancient lure sought the aid of a khaki-colored patch to wear over the left eye when firing. There

were many such used in the recent matches. Another quaint turn came when, either by chance or good holding, the crack of a rifle was rewarded by the flashing of a white disk signaling a bull's eye on the target.

The Haitian peasant is a simple-minded person, full of superstitions and odd beliefs. The gendarmes who once scored a bull pulled secretly at his trigger the next time, confident that whether he held at the bottom or the top of the target, he would score another bull. He reasoned that the first shot had followed a groove in the air that led to the heart of the black bull's eye. The next bullet had only to find that groove. This brought disillusionment, and then the gendarmes, a corps full of spirit, settled down to straight shooting. True, in place of certain superstitions that the American rifleman is prone to, he was apt to consult the harmless charms of the witch doctor to bring him luck.

Learned Secret of Shooting.

All this time, however, he was learning the secrets of the trade, how to sight on a mark, to fire without flinching or closing both eyes, to apply windage and a change of elevation when a shot indicated the need, to hold the rifle like a vise with the rifle clinched tightly about his upper arm, to hug the ground and expel the air from his lungs and keep them empty until his shot had gone. He had learned the joys of competition and absorbed, like a sponge, the wisdom that his white officers imparted to him in his own native creole.

Slowly, as the jungle recedes before the patient, unceasing strokes of the machete, the gendarmes were learning to shoot. It was then that General MacDougal sought and won the interest of President Borno in the project of an individual match to correspond with the President's match, and an eight-man team match from the four departments to correspond with the National team match, the classics of the American rifle range.

The American high commissioner, Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, was thoroughly sympathetic with the idea, so MacDougal led up to the big matches with department matches in October. From these competitions came full assurance that the big matches would be highly creditable in their standard of skill, and from them the eight best shots of each department were formed into a team and placed under expert training. One of them, the department of the south, for instance, was coached by Capt. H. L. Smith, whose team of leathernecks, won the national match at Camp Perry in 1921 from the best field in the United States.

The matches began with the 40 best shots in the gendarmes competing for the President's match. Sgt. Astride Rolland of Jerome, a keen, soldierly gendarme, Smith's best bet, won it in spirited competition with the total of 227 points out of a possible 250.

Prizes for Winners.

At the conclusion of the match, which was witnessed by President and Mme. Borno, members of the Haitian cabinet and council of state, High Commissioner Russell and Brigade Commander Theodore P. Kane and their staffs, and the ranking officers of the gendarmerie, the President presented Rolland with a handsome gold watch, a medal, an autographed letter and the equivalent of a month's pay to take back to admiring Jerome. Incidentally, Rolland is now learning to read.

On the following day the national team match got under way with the four teams firing in relays, one target to each team. Slowly the department of the south began to forge ahead and won out with the score of 1,738, or an average of 217 points out of 250. The other teams finished with the respective scores of 1,608, 1,641 and 1,600.

Again Astride Rolland demonstrated his right to the crown with the high gun of 231 out of 250, closely pressed as he was. In a special match for the benefit of President Borno, now a confirmed rifle enthusiast, and whose right shoulder is no stranger to the impact of a Springfield, Rolland met Faduel of the President's own Palace guard. Faduel triumphed in the ten-shot match prone, scoring 40 to Rolland's 48.

At the conclusion of this match President Borno, in a happy little speech complimenting the men on their application and skill, presented each with a medal and cash prize equal to a month's pay and ordered that all be given ten days' leave to visit their families. To the south went the national trophy, a plaque of polished mahogany with silver medallions to mark the victors of the yearly matches.

Woman Oil Inspector.

Pontiac, Ill.—Livingston county for the first time has a woman engaged in the task of officially inspecting oil before it passes into the hands of the retailer. County Judge Ray Sestel, the other day named Mrs. Lulu G. Reed as oil inspector of Readings township, near here, to succeed her father, the late William Burrell. The city of Streeter is located in the township.

Shot Fox Worth \$2,000.

Bruce, Wis.—The black fox that escaped from the pens of Pease Williams in the Town of Crow several weeks ago was shot by a Bruce hunter who failed to recognize the animal. The fox was valued at nearly \$2,000.

Women Street Sweepers.

Street sweeping is carried out in the Scottish city of Greenock largely by women, whose work gives general satisfaction.

Little Smoke There.

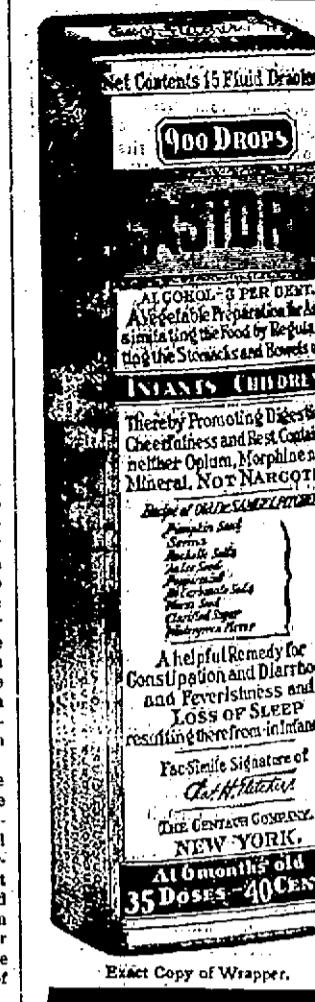
The air is so clear in Zululand that objects of fair size can be distinguished at a distance of seven or eight miles by starlight.

Woman's Weakness.

"We good women always have a fatal weakness for the man who has lived too much."—From "Dormant Fires," by Gertrude Atherton.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE NEWCASTLE TRAVELER



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That

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Always
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In
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For Over
Thirty Years

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Fall and Winter Weathers.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 10 per cent, less than our regular prices. This was done in order to make room for our Spring and Summer stocks, which we will receive about Feb. 1st. We guarantee that our stock-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

BASED ON FALSE IMPRESSIONS

Singular Misunderstanding Said to Have Led to the Invention of the Telephone.

A false impression, due to lack of knowledge of the German language, led Dr. Graham Bell to attempt his successful invention of the telephone. Bell's father had been a professor of elocution, and his grandfather, too, was an interest in the mechanism of speech was a sort of a family affair, and as a boy he tried to learn everything which bore upon what he thought would be his professional work through life—the correction of errors of speech. When he was seventeen he made the discovery, which he thought was original, that the resonance of the mouth cavity varied in making different vowel sounds. He afterward discovered that this had been discovered long before by Helmholtz, who had obtained vowel sounds by tuning forks to different pitches. Bell could not read German, and knew nothing about electricity, so got the false idea that Helmholtz had been able to transmit vowel sounds by electricity. Believing that, he saw no reason why speech should not also be transmitted, and having that false idea, he set to work to see whether he could not do so. "In reconsidering an invention," says Doctor Bell, "the attitude of a man toward his subject is important. That false idea undoubtedly helped me to produce the result at which I aimed."

ASTONISHING AGE FOR HORSE

Animal Owned in the United States Declared to Have Lived for Fifty-one Years.

A horse owned by a United States clergyman named Meyers is probably the oldest of its kind, having reached the astonishing age of fifty-one years. Clover, as this remarkable beast is called, has astonished the experts by his feat in living for more than half a century. It is undoubtedly a world's record. The horse, surgeon at the Royal Veterinary College in London admitted that he had never heard of a case to equal it. "The oldest horse I ever knew," he said, "was a pony in the Midlands which lived to be thirty-nine and which was at work until 12 months before its death. Race horses are usually past their prime after six years, and hunters and working horses after twelve years of useful life." A surprising sight was a black western pony, over thirty years of age, which, though still Hale and hearty, had begun to turn gray, and presented the appearance of having passed through a snow storm. Another expert said that he believed it was quite possible for horses to live for half a century or more, but added that in his experience the oldest creature was thirty-eight years of age. How long it lived, after that he was unable to say.

French Perfumes Universally Used.

When the Turkish lady arrays herself for the afternoon or evening her dressing table holds the same French perfumes that the women in Paris or New York are favoring. The delicately painted, daintily scented Japanese maiden is likewise aided in her beauty.

Curiously enough, however, the loyalty to French preparations ends with perfumes. The women of both countries prefer American made soap, talcum and creams. Lip sticks are consumed in unbelievable quantities in Turkey, Japan, Spain and Cuba, since the standard of feminine beauty in each of these countries is inseparable from the heavily made-up effect.

The Cloisters.

President Melville John of Amherst college said at a dinner in Amherst:

"New York is developing an accent as hideous as the cockney accent of London."

"A New York second-hand dealer moved to Brooklyn. He called his new home The Cloisters."

"It's a nice joint you got here, aw right, aw right," his partner said to him, "but why do ye call it The Cloisters? What's the idea?"

"I call it The Cloisters," the second-hand

Established 1788

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Local Telephone
House Telephone131
1010**Saturday, January 6, 1923**

Land in Boston during the past year has sold for \$250.00 a square foot. The sales were on Winter and Tremont streets. In Worcester land has brought \$100.00 a square foot.

President Harding has vetoed the bill increasing war pensions for the veterans of the Civil and Mexican wars. The President declared that the bill would cost the government \$108,000,000 annually and set a precedent entailing pension obligations of \$50,000,000,000 within the next fifty years.

The automobiles are still getting in their deadly work in this state as everywhere. Eight persons were killed in Rhode Island in December. In the year 1922 one hundred and one persons met with fatal accident from autos. In the past five years there have been 454 fatalities in this state from the same cause. Quite a number were in Newport, but none the past month.

It is said that eight million dollars worth of liquor was smuggled into New York in fifteen vessels just before New Years, to enable all New York to get drunk on New Years day as usual. According to all the reports that came from the metropolis, the liquor was not allowed to run to waste. New York without liquor and drunkenness would be hardly recognized by the outside world.

All signs point to 1923 as a year of great and increasing prosperity. Big and little business is on the up grade, so all reports say, and indications of continued commercial activity substantially above that of 1922, are forecasts of the committee on statistics and standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce. All other financial predictions point in the same direction. Let it come, the country can stand it, even if it comes in large chunks.

The selection of George W. Bacheller, Jr., as chairman of the representative council is a wise choice. Mr. Bacheller, like his predecessor, Mr. Congdon, has had wide experience in financial affairs, and his service as chairman of the committee of 25 has given him a deep insight into municipal matters. While the Mercury is and always has been strongly opposed to the present City Charter, it believes that if more men of the stripe of Mr. Bacheller could be induced to take an active interest in council affairs, it would be a long stride forward in solving some of the city problems.

Monday was a great day for inaugurations. Six mayors in Rhode Island and twenty or more in Massachusetts commenced their more or less arduous duties of governing, or making believe to govern, their cities. The fact is that although the mayor is the nominal head of the city government he has mighty little power in governing. He can recommend, but the city council, or in the city of Newport, the utterly irresponsible mob of 195, denominated the representative council, will do as it pleases about carrying out his recommendations. The head of the city government should have more power, in order to enable him to carry out the reforms recommended by him.

MAYOR BOYLE SOUNDS THE WARNING.

Mayor Boyle's seventeenth inaugural address as mayor of Newport struck the keynote of economy, and struck it hard. His comparison of the expenses of ten years ago and today shows not only which way the city is drifting, but it shows that the city is travelling at an express rate, and that it is time to call a halt. The Mayor's words are timely. A man who has been mayor of a city a majority of the time since 1895 ought to be in condition to advise his constituents correctly, but that advice should be heeded by his constituents. There is no question but that the city has been piling up its debt in the past ten years much faster than prudence would allow. Offices have been multiplied, salaries have been double, and thrice, many improvements, so-called, of doubtful nature, have been entered upon. To meet these rapidly rising expenses taxes have been more than doubled, valuation of property has been jacked up without regard to real values. Much property has been valued for taxation purposes far beyond its sales value, so that now the city is being brought face to face with suits for reduction on the part of many of our big taxpayers. There is a wide spread dissatisfaction with the city management. Let us hope that the warning the mayor has sounded will be heeded, and that from now on the wave of economy may set strongly towards our shores. All honor to the incoming mayor for sounding the alarm.

NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK.

The birthday of Benjamin Franklin, author of Poor Richard's Almanac, comes January 17, and this date is made the opening day for the observance of National Thrift Week. Franklin was a splendid example of what thrift can do. He walked the streets of Philadelphia almost penniless as he was looking for work, yet soon rose to a foremost position in American life, and thrift was what gave him his start.

Unless one has an extraordinary run of hard luck, he can usually make good in life if he steadily practices thrift. Small beginnings grow to large results, and the saving habit is the foundation of success. Older people can be taught thrift by constant urging. If some solicitor for a bank should persistently ask them to start a savings account, many people might be led to do so who otherwise would never save a cent. But when you start in with children at an early age, it is much easier to help them acquire the habit.

It should be just as much a part of a child's life to earn some money and save a reasonable portion of it, as to go to school. The boy who has acquired the thrift habit will get along somehow, even if he hasn't much learning. But the educated spender comes to grief.

The gradual growth of a savings deposit appeals to children's imagination. They can be made to take just as much pleasure in a bank book as in spending their money for candy. It is not of course desirable to encourage them to acquire stingy habits. They should be taught that there is a time to save and a time to spend, but that some portion out of every week's earnings ought to go into their permanent capital.

Thrift Week is an occasion worth noticing in Newport, and older people, as well as children should make it a time for starting a savings account for 1923.

Thrift Week, Franklin's Week, it might be called, should have peculiar interest to patrons of the Mercury, from the fact that the great Benjamin was practically the founder of the paper. Jas. his nephew, who was the actual founder of the Mercury learned the trade of printer with his uncle, and came to Newport at the suggestion of that uncle, bringing with him wherewithal to start business, including the press on which Benjamin worked in London. This press remained in the Mercury office till the paper was 100 years old. In 1858 it was sold and went into the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Stevens & Co. of Providence have just sold their Eyeglass frame manufacturing business for something in excess of a million dollars. This concern is said to be the third largest in the world.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS IN JANUARY.

January, 1732. Lotteries forbidden.

January, 1744. Lotteries authorized. Thereafter lotteries were authorized for raising money for everything wanted.

January, 1746. Eastern boundary of Rhode Island adjusted under a decree of the King of England. Bristol, Tiverton, Little Compton, Warren and Cumberland restored to the Colony.

January 28, 1782, census ordered.

Population of the state 52,347, a decrease of over seven thousand in eight years.

January 17, 1823, Nehemiah R. Knight elected U. S. Senator by one majority over Elisha R. Potter.

January 1847. The General Assembly voted twenty-five hundred dollars for volunteers in the Mexican war.

January 1, 1901. First meeting of the General Assembly in the new State House in Providence.

January 6, 1920. Woman suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by the General Assembly.

Fuel Administrator George H. Webb of Providence says "Transportation, retarded by winter weather, sickness, coal of bad quality, exorbitant prices and an almost absolute lack of anthracite have combined to bring the fuel situation in Rhode Island to a crisis." The coal dealers throughout the state declare that the only relief lies in soft coal. Some of the dealers in some parts of the state are robbing the poor people by charging as high as \$27 a ton when sold by the bag. The law ought to deal severely with such robbers.

If Governor Flynn makes as good a chief executive as did the last member of his party to hold that office, Governor Higgins, the people of the state will have little occasion to find fault with him.

The report was sent out from London that the earth is wobbling on its axis. But that was just before New Years, when without doubt many Londoners were wobbling and probably could not see straight.

NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

The wheels of the State governing machinery were set moving with commendable promptness at the State House in Providence on Tuesday. Governor Flynn, the first Democratic governor since Gov. Higgins, and the rest of the ticket elected in November, were inducted into office. The Republicans organized the senate and house. In the senate Senator Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth was elected president, by a vote of 21 to 17. In the house Phillip C. Joslin of Providence was elected speaker, receiving 51 votes to 48 for his Democratic opponent.

Immediately after organization the two houses met in grand committee and the state officers were sworn in to their respective offices. Gov. Flynn then read his inaugural address, which is somewhat of a radical document. First and foremost he would have a constitutional convention called at once to make a new constitution for the state. He would abolish the property qualification, give the city of Providence representation in the senate equal to her population, give the governor greater veto power, take away from the senate the power to make appointments to office, establish a 48-hour working week and many other alterations and amendments to the laws of the state.

Immediately on the separation of the two houses the test of strength of the two parties came in both bodies, in which the Republicans were successful. In the senate the attempt was made to allow the Lieut.

governor to appoint the doorkeeper and the senate attendants, instead of the senate doing it. This was solidly opposed by the Republicans, and defeated by a vote of 10 to 17. In the house the test came on a motion by the Democratic floor leader for immediate action on a motion for the speaker to appoint a committee on the fuel crisis. The Republicans opposed the motion and on roll call the vote stood 50 to 48 in favor of the Republicans. The Independents in both houses voted with the Republicans.

All the state officers elected in November were present with the exception of Secretary of State Parker, who is confined at home by illness. The State House was thronged during the ceremonies, the happy faces of the Democrats largely predominating. The new Democratic senator from Newport, John H. Greene, Jr., was no idle spectator. He took an active part in all the proceedings. When the question was asked for precedent for making certain changes he informed the senate that "The time has come to smash all precedents."

A FRAUD-OF-ITS OWN ICE.

The State of Maine has decreed that hereafter no ice shall be used in the drinking water. It is found that ice has been taken from rivers and streams under all kinds of disadvantageous conditions, and in some cases from stagnant ponds.

Hereafter it will be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation operating any hotel, rooming house or any place where meals or refreshments are sold, any school, church, public building, hospital or charitable or other institution, railroad train or other common carrier, station, waiting room or any place of recreation or amusement, factory or other place where people are employed to provide for use or allow to be used the common drinking cup in any such places.

No cask, water cooler or other receptacle shall be used for storing or supplying drinking water to the public or to employees, unless it is covered and protected, and no ice shall be allowed to come in direct contact with water or other liquids to be used for drinking purposes in such containers.

Southern New England which buys much of its ice from Maine had better take warning.

The young folks are making the most of the sledding. In some places the snow is rather deep, but in others it is just right.

WEEKLY CALENDAR JANUARY, 1923

STANDARD TIME.

Sun Sun Moon 11/2 Water
rises sets 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st

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MORTIMER L. SCHIFF
Leader in the Boy Scout Movement



GERMANY HELD IN WILLFUL DEFAULT

Britain Overruled in Reparation Board Vote on Question of Wood Deliveries in 1922.

BIG VICTORY FOR FRANCE

Failure to Complete Delivery of Wood Voted Voluntary—Paris Sees Great Significance in Italo-Belgian Swing on Eve of Conference.

Paris.—France gained an important victory in the Allied Reparation Commission when the commission by a vote of 3 to 1 declared Germany in voluntary default in her wood deliveries for 1922.

France, Belgium and Italy voted in favor of the declaration, while Great Britain cast her ballot against it.

The decision of the commission was immediately communicated to the allied governments for their action. It may have a vital effect on the reparations problem if France can retain the support of Italy and Belgium when the reparations question is discussed at the meeting of the premiers on January 2.

The lone vote cast against the declaration by Great Britain was in accordance with British policy, which has been opposed to declaring Germany in default, in the fear that such action might have a disastrous effect on the already precarious state of German finance.

France is considered to have scored an important point by reason of the fact that the decision of the commission was arrived at on a majority vote. France had been alone for a long time in the contention that Germany could be placed in voluntary default by a single majority vote.

Italy's support of France in the balloting came as a surprise.

Germany has carried out more than 60 per cent of its schedule of wood deliveries for this year. When the German exports were before the commission several weeks ago they announced that Germany had been unable to deliver more than she had and that the deliveries for the future must be greatly reduced.

There was much comment over the fact that Great Britain had declined to vote in favor of declaring Germany in default, in view of the approaching meeting of the premiers. Although the deliveries of wood in themselves are of less importance than other matters connected with reparations, the French point out that today's decision is of real value to France's position on reparations, since it reverses the order of things and places Great Britain in an isolated position on the issue.

Some of the French observers affected to see in the vote an indication that France, Italy and Belgium may present a united front before Great Britain on the question of reparations at the coming meeting here of the premiers.

Berlin.—Negotiations between Germany and France over the French demand for the delivery of 60,000 tons of pure nitrogen on reparations account have reached a deadlock.

Experts from both countries took part in conferences on the question during the past week at which it was developed that the German government had the delivery of this quantity impossible, inasmuch as the German production of nitrogen is already far below the domestic requirements. French and German fertilizer interests are expected to confer soon on the possibility of compromise.

It is announced that the recent strike at Ludwigshafen in the plant which is one of Germany's biggest nitrogen producers, caused such a falling off in fertilizer production that the result, it is calculated, will mean nearly 300,000 tons less grain from German fields in the coming harvest.

USE FRANC IN RHINELAND

French Monetary Unit is Adopted by Newspapers There.

Saarbruecken, Rhineland.—Newspaper rates are now being quoted in French francs here instead of in marks, and it is planned to make this currency the basis of all payments to publishers throughout the Saar region after January 1.

NEW MOTOR FUEL APPROVED

Alcohol-Gasoline Mixture Gets the Treasury's O. K.

Washington.—The Treasury approved a special formula for denatured alcohol. Under the decision, announced by Commissioner Blair, of the International Revenue Bureau, the sale of alcohol "for use in the manufacture of motor fuels" will be permitted when "to every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol there is added one gallon of gasoline of the quality specified."

SENATE FELICITATES WILSON

Unanimously Congratulates Former President on 65th Birthday.

Washington.—The United States Senate has taken the occasion of Woodrow Wilson's sixty-sixth birthday to bury the hatchet it wielded on the Treaty of Versailles.

Unanimously, the senate—still the same body that fought Wilson's international principles—adopted the resolution expressing "the pleasure and joy of the senate on hearing the news of his recovery to good health."

BERLIN.—Berlin has become a 5 o'clock town, for it has been decreed that all dance halls where champagnes and liquors are sold must be closed at 5 p. m.

A record for Maine in radio operations was established by the Twin City Radio Club of Lewiston, when a message was received from 67% Douglas, Ariz. Douglas is at the Mexican border and is about 2425 miles in air line from Lewiston. The previous record for distance was 2200 miles, a communication from Cuba.

MISS ANNA GORDON

President World's Women's Christian Temperance Union



TURKEY DEFIES ALLIED WORLD

Rejects Status Quo for Mosul and Demands Rejection of All Capitulations, Foreigners' Rights.

FLEET STARTS FOR STRAITS

Effect of Attitude Maintained Over Protests of Great Britain, France, United States and Japan Is Seen in Naval Action.

TAURISMO.—Ismet Pasha, a small but compactly built Mohammedan, with melancholy black eyes, stood behind the conference table here and in a low voice uttered defiance to the Western world.

Almost at the same time orders were flashed to the British fleet at Malta to sail immediately for Constantinople—the answer of England to that expression.

Thus was the Near East peace conference, labouring here for many days, brought to a climax with the potential threat of war.

The conference has developed into a struggle between the British and Turks to shift the blame on each other for the collapse, which, it is believed, is likely to come before the first of the year. The Allies have abandoned the idea of formulating a draft of a treaty unless Ismet first recedes from his stand on capitulations. This is due to the entente's insistence that there is no use to draw up a pact if the Turks refuse capitulations as judicial guarantees.

The British are maneuvering to force a break, if one must come, over capitulations as the English view on this point, has the support of the whole world. Ismet wants to precipitate a clash over Mosul, hoping to claim the greed for oil as the cause.

Ismet, whose swarthy complexion is sharply set off by his coal-black hair and small mustache, would be taken for a man of letters or perhaps an artist rather than a statesman or a soldier. Yet, as he quietly voiced his unequivocal stand in opposition to the strong utterances which were to follow by Curzon of England, Child of the United States, Barrois of France and Hayashi of Japan, there was that in his bearing reminiscent of his training in the great French military academy of St. Cyr and the memory of his leadership at the head of the forces which routed the Greeks in Asia Minor.

It was a striking picture, this adamant resistance, personified by the Mohammedan leader, to the plea for the sanctity of life and property forcefully laid down to him by the representatives of the other countries at the conference.

Not only did Ismet reject the demand of the Allies that the status quo of Mosul, rich oil field, be maintained, but he also demanded the abolition of all capitulations which included British foreign concessions and other subjects.

"It is apparent that peace is impossible," sniped Curzon after Ismet had finished. "We merely asked protection of the lives and property of foreigners and the Turks rejected everything, principally on the grounds of infringement of sovereignty. I am tired of replying to that argument."

"Ismet can wrap up his sovereignty and put it in the closet; no one wishes to infringe on it."

"The United States," said Ambassador Richard Washburn Child, American observer, "is among the nations which believe that rights under the capitulations cannot be set aside, except by repudiating them. We do not believe that Turkey wishes to follow the example of nations which base their independence more on repudiation than international obligations."

"The United States, which invested personal as well as material fortunes in Turkey, expects protection from the Turkish government on the investments made, which cannot be withdrawn now without obvious injustice."

"I am obliged," declared M. Barrere, French delegate, "to say that the Turks have taken a position on a ground where the Allies cannot meet them. I am amazed to hear Ismet characterize mixed tribunals such as we have proposed to set at The Hague as worse than capitulations."

Opposition to the proposed tax on gasoline unless there was a corresponding decrease in the registration fee was the sentiment of speakers at the annual meeting in Augusta, of the Maine Automobile Dealers Association.

SUFFERED WITH PIMPLES A YEAR

On Face, Itched and Burned. Cuticura Healed.

"I suffered with pimples on my face for about a year. At first they were small but later turned red and itched and burned so that I scratched my face. At night I could not sleep on account of the irritation."

"I tried different remedies but they all failed. A friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using three cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Laureta Anthony, 6 Hicks St., New Bedford, Mass.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to care for your skin. Sample Book Free Mail Address: Cuticura Soap Company, 224 Franklin St., New Bedford, Mass.

THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT HAS CALLED FOR 'REDEMPTION' UNITED STATES VICTORY 43-4'S BEARING THE SYMBOL LETTERS A, B, C, D, E, or F.

If you will bring your bonds to us, we will advise you whether or not they are among those called, and, if so, you may deposit the same with us and we will gladly collect the principal for you.

You may also cash or register your WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES with us if UNREGISTERED.

Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

4½ per cent. paid on all amounts over \$5.

Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20th, 1923, draws interest from that date.

EXTRAVAGANCE LEADS TO DISASTER

Continued extravagance leads to disaster and ruin.

Prudent are the parents who set their children a good example and help them establish the habits of economy and saving which mean so much to their future welfare.

We invite accounts of both young and old.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts.

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS!

AS ORDERED

PROMPTLY

ATTENDED TO

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

AM Goods

are Pure

Absolutely

IT HAPPENED IN NEW ENGLAND

News of General Interest From the Six States

Following an inspection made of several business blocks on the main street, Brattleboro, Vt., State Deputy Fire Marshal Preble said that the fire hazard in the business district was the worst in the state. The attention of proprietors of several stores has been called to the existing conditions and unless the basements and alleyways are cleaned immediately, the marshals threatens arrests.

Albert J. Hutchinson, Republican, Brunswick, Me., was elected representative to the Legislature by a vote of 482 to 200 for Mrs. Ellen E. Woodruff, Democratic nominee. This was a separate election held to elect a successor to Prof. Frank Edward Woodruff as representative to the Legislature, his death having occurred since the September election.

Judges of the Rhode Island superior court who are asked to pass on divorces petitions are rapidly becoming "nothing but rubber stamps," Judge A. A. Capotosto of the Providence County court declared from the bench when a woman who had been married less than eight months sued for divorce. "I hope," the court added, "that the Legislature will take steps to make experiments in marriage no longer possible."

With the arrival Christmas day of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Baker of Pittsfield, Mass., two generations now are living in the same house. Mrs. Milton Fitch and Mrs. George Drew, 72 and 76 respectively, are the great great-grandmothers. Mrs. Fitch is the mother of William L. Fitch, and his wife is the daughter of Mrs. Drew. Mrs. Robert J. Rawlings is a daughter of Mrs. William L. Fitch, and Mrs. Baker, mother of the baby, is the daughter of Mrs. Rawlings.

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BREAKS SEAPLANE RECORD

Italian Aviator Flies 174.66 Miles an Hour.

Milan.—The aviator Passalova, flying an Italian machine, made what is claimed to be a world's record for speed in a seaplane. He attained an average speed of 277.992 kilometers (174.66 miles) an hour, and a maximum speed of 281.250 kilometers (174.66 miles).

The previous record, held by a British aviator, was 239 kilometers (147.896 miles).

SOVIETS URGE DISARMING

Vote Appeal to World for Support at All-Russian Congress.

Moscow.—An appeal to the nations of the world to support Russia's disarmament program was decided upon at the All-Russian Congress.

The declaration tells of Russia's endeavors to interest her neighboring states in the question of disarmament at the Moscow conference and requests all the world to aid in bringing about conditions under which limitations or armaments will be possible.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

By JOHN BUNYAN

Condensation by

Basil King

A I walked through the wilderness of this world I lighted on a certain place where was a den and laid me down to sleep. As I slept I dreamt a dream. I saw a man clothed in rags, a book in his hand, and a burden on his back. Reading in the book, be brake out with a cry, "What shall I do to be saved?"

Going home he opened his trouble to his wife and children, who at first pitied but presently chid him. This continuing for many days, he walked in the fields where he saw coming to him a man named Evangelist, who advised him to flee the City of Destruction, which was to be burnt with fire and brimstone, and make for the City of Zion.

Then there was much ado in the family of Christian, for such was his name, that he should run from his home on a way which all knew to be perilous. Two of his neighbors did Christian implore to accompany him. The name of one was Obstinate, that of the other Pliable. "What!" cried Obstinate, "leave our friends and comforts behind us?" But Pliable went with him for a pace, till they reached a quag named the Slough of Despond. Having wallowed here for a time Pliable, getting out on the side nearest to his home, turned back. But Christian struggling on alone one Help came to his rescue and led him to solid ground.

Here as Christian was walking he espied afar off a Mr. Worldly Wiseman of the town of Carnal Policy. To his questions as to where he would be going, Christian replied that he sought means to be rid of the burden on his back. "Why, in yonder village, Mortality," said the gentleman, "there dwells one whose name is Legality, and who hath a pretty young man, Civility, to his son. These will ease thee of thy burden." So saying, he directed Christian to a high hill, the which, on his reaching it, bent over so much that it was like to fall on and bury him.

Now Christian began to be sorry that he had taken Mr. Worldly Wiseman's counsel; whereupon he saw Evangelist, who encouraged him to go back and seek the Gate for which he had been making when urged to go out of the way. So in process of time Christian got up to this Gate, over which was written, "Knock and it shall be opened unto you." He knocked, therefore, and one named Good-will came to answer.

Then did Christian recite the perils through which he had come in seeking to be rid of his burden. "Be content to bear it," said Good-will, "until thou come to the place of deliverance, for there it will fall of itself."

So he went on his way again, walking along a road which ended in a cross and sepulcher. I saw in my dream that as he came up with the cross his burden loosed from his back till it fell into the sepulcher, where I saw it no more.

Then Christian gave three leaps for joy and went on singing, coming to the hill Difficulty. About midway to the top of this hill was an arbor in which he sat him down to rest, but soon fell asleep. Losing under the setting of the sun in which he had begun to read, he started hastily, when he awoke, on his way again. At the top of the hill there met him two men running amain. These were Mistrust and Timorous, who warned him to go back since there were lions in the way. Then was Christian in a great quandary, since to go back to his own city would mean to be burnt with fire and brimstone, while to go on would be to risk death at the mouths of lions. Thus troubled he sought comfort in reading his roll, but lo! it was not in his bosom.

Then was much time lost while Christian returned to the arbor to find his book; but while he was thus searching his disarray he lifted up his eyes and saw a stately palace, the name of which was Beautiful. Here dwelt the damsels Discretion, Prudence, Piety and Charity, who made Christian welcome, laying him in the chamber called Peace. Next day they showed him the armory of their house, as well as such ancient treasures as Moses' rod, the hammer and nail with which Jael slew Sisera, and the jawbone with which Samson did mighty feats. Likewise did they take him up to the top of their house and bid him look at the pleasant countries of the Delectable Mountains and Emmanuel's Land. "When thou comest there," said they, "thou mayst see the Gate of the Celestial City."

Going from thence, he entered the Valley of Humiliation, where he met the foul fiend, Apollyon. Apollyon claiming Christian as his subject the latter could in no wise deny the fact, seeing that he had been born in the City of Destruction over which the monster ruled. Nevertheless Christian renounced his allegiance to this wicked prince, claiming that he had sworn himself to the King of Princes, who dwelt in the City of Zion. Then ensued a dreadful fight between Christian and the fiend, during which the fiend was like to have worsted the Pilgrim had it not been for the weapons furnished him from their armory by the fair damsels in the castle Beautiful. The battle being over there came a hand with some of the leaves of the Tree of Life, wherewith Christian stanched his wounds.

Now at the end of this valley was another still more dread called the Valley of the Shadow of Death. On its right was a very deep ditch into which the fiend had led the Pilgrim in all ages, while on the left was a dangerous quag, the which if even a good man were to fall into it he could find no bottom for his foot to stand on. Good Christian was the more put to it seeing that the pathway was exceeding narrow, and as he went on he sighed bitterly. About the middle of this valley was there also the mouth of Hell, out of which came dismal flame and smoke. When the fiends came up to this entrance he cried out in a vehement voice, "I will walk in the strength of the Lord God," whereat they gave back.

Having passed through this valley he came up with his friend Faithful, who had, though Christian knew it not, followed him out of the City of Destruction. Then was there much discourse between the two Pilgrims as to the perils through which they had come, with faithful telling of his escape from Madam Wanton, as well as from the old man with the three daughters, the Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eyes and the Pride of Life. Also did Faithful tell of his encounters with Arrogance, Pride and Worldly-glory. But the worst of them all was with Shame, a bold-faced fellow who would never have done speaking against all good men and things.

Then I saw in my dream that they presently came to the town of Vanity, where is a fair called Vanity Fair. Here is there at all times much noise and folly, with the buying and selling of such foolish wares as have given the town its name. The people of the fair, taking the Pilgrims for outlandish men and bedlam, made a great gazing at them. Likewise were they not a little amused that Christian and Faithful, setting very lightly by all their merchandise, did speak exhortingly. Much hubbub did follow thereon, during which the Pilgrims were cast into jail. At a convenient time they were brought forth to trial before the Lord Hategood, witness being given against them by such base fellows as Envy, Superstition and Pickthorn. Among the jurors were Mr. Nogood, Mr. Malice, Mr. Lovelust, and suchlike, by whom good Faithful was condemned. After much persecution they buried him to ashes at the stake, whereon I saw in my dream that a chariot with horses carried him up to the Celestial Gate by the nearest way.

As for Christian He that rules all things released him from prison, so that he went on his way in company with one Hopeful, who had followed him from that town. Soon they came to a great fortress called Doubting Castle, the owner of which was Gaint Despair, who took them prisoners. Now Gaint Despair had to his wife a woman named Diffidence. So when he was gone to bed he told her what he had done, to wit that he had taken a couple of prisoners, and asked her what he should do with them. Her counsel was that he should advise them to make away with themselves. So when morning was come he goes to them with a very surly manner, telling them that, as they were never like to get out of his dungeon, they should end themselves with knife, halberd or poison. When they desired him to let them go he looked very ugly upon them, and rushing at them had doubtless made an end to them himself, but that he fell in a fit to which he was subject, and lost the use of his hand.

Thus escaping from Gaint Despair, they came to the Delectable Mountains, where met them certain sheep-herds, Knowledge, Experience, Watchful and Sincere, who took them by the hand and had them to their tents. Also did they lend them forth to the top of a high hill called Clear, from which they might spy the Celestial Gate through a perspective glass.

"Then I saw in my dream that Christian and Hopeful, going down the mountains and passing through the country of Content, got over to a land called the Enchanted Ground, and thus into the country of Beulah, whose air was sweet. Their way lying directly through it, they solaced themselves, listening to the singing of birds and seeing the flowers appear to the earth.

Here they had a distant view of the City of Zion, which was built of pearls and precious stones, and the streets paved with gold. Also I saw that as they went on there met them two men in raiment that shone. "You have but two difficulties more to meet," said they, "and then you are in the City."

Now I further saw that betwixt them and the Gate was the River of Death. There was no bridge over it, and the river was deep. At sight thereof the Pilgrims were much stunned, asking if there was no other way. Being told there was none they addressed themselves to the water.

Having entered it Christian began to sink, but Hopeful cried: "Be of good cheer, my brother, I feel the bottom." But as for Christian a great darkness and horror fell upon him, in which he was troubled by hollowness and evil spirits. Hopeful, therefore, had much ado to keep his friend's head above water, repeating to him the words of the roll, "When thou passest through the waters I will be with

Overcoming Faults.

Do not think of your faults; look for what is good and strong; and try to imitate it; your faults will drop off, like dead leaves, when their time come.—Burke.

Life in New York.

In some apartment houses there are so many screaming sopranos that it would be impossible to recognize a call for help if a person were being murdered.—New York Evening Mail.

Missouri Explanation.

When they talk about a man being alone with his thoughts 'most always he's just simply alone.—Tarkie Avalanche.

That evening Emma and John had a

In Spite of Parents

By H. IRVING KING

(C. 1912, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

dolorous and despatching interview, which, they agreed, was to be their last. Clara was all smiles and winsome ways when she met her uncle at dinner that night.

"Reconciled yet, 'unkey?'" she laughed as she kissed him. "Of course, you are! I met Dick this afternoon and proposed to him and he accepted me. So that's off my mind."

"Clara!" exclaimed the broker. "I really—such conduct—I don't know what to say to you."

"Say yes to everything I propose, then, you old dear," she laughed, and then abruptly changed the subject with, "About that new company of yours, uncle—is any of my money in it? No? Well, next month, when I come into my fortune, I'll put some in. I've studied your prospectus. It's a good investment. There's just one condition. I want you to put Marcus Townsend on your board of directors. Now stop. Don't interrupt a lady. It's impolite. This is the idea. Marcus hasn't much money, but he's away up in the old Knickerbocker set and there's lots of money lying around practically idle among those old fossils—safe investments at 4 percent—when they don't keep it in a stocking under the bed. You want those old names of downtown streets in your list, unkey. Marcus will bring them in. It's good advertising."

"My dear," said Zebulon, "there is something in your idea. How much will you invest in the company?"

"That depends upon whether I can name the general manager or not."

"Ah, I see; Richard Watson, I suppose."

"Exactly."

Denison's work was cut out for him by Clara. He broke to his associate in the formation of the new company, Mr. Sylvanus Cartwright, as gently as he could the fact that Clara had, as he expressed it, "taken the bit in her teeth" and was going to marry Dick Watson. Also he expatiated upon the value of Clara's idea—putting it forward as his own, with regard to Marcus Townsend, and urged Cartwright to approach Marcus on the subject. As Zebulon was the dominating factor in the whole project, Sylvanus yielded. Pompos Marcus Townsend was cold at first to save his dignity, but was secretly delighted. The position would add to his personal importance—and his income. They gave him a couple of shares in the new company upon the easiest terms possible. And, Clara's engagement being formally announced, loving parents intimated to her that John Cartwright was a most estimable young man—and they could not think of standing in the way of their dear child's happiness.

"Hung it," said Sylvanus Cartwright to his wife, "I suppose we might as well let that fool boy of ours marry the Townsend girl. He's lost the Denison girl and there's a certain financial value in the old family stuff after all. Putting that turkey cock, Marcus Townsend, on our board has brought

in half a dozen new customers. As far as I can see, he's a good man and he's got a good income. He's got a good wife and he's got a good home. He's got a good job and he's got a good future. He's got a good life and he's got a good death."

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Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

HOW

AIR CURRENTS RETAIN RAINDROPS IN THE AIR.—The following explanation of what are popularly known as "cloud-bursts" is based upon "Egle's Weather Book," by Joseph H. Egle. He says that rain is water-vapor condensed into drops of such a size and weight as causes them to fall to the ground. The rise and consequent expansion and cooling of a body of air results in many cases in the formation of a cloud of very minute water drops. These fine particles collect on tiny specks of dust, which, with their moist covering are kept in a state of suspension in the atmosphere by the ascending air currents. And here is the crux of the whole matter in relation to "cloud-bursts," for, should the air ascend still higher and thus be further cooled, they may be prevented from falling by the velocity of the rising air current. This velocity must be more than eighteen miles an hour in order to keep the largest raindrops suspended in the atmosphere. It will be seen that we have very large raindrops prevented from falling to the ground because supported in the atmosphere by powerful currents of air. When these upward rushing currents of air suddenly cease from blowing, the great raindrops fall with a mighty splash, and this deluge suddenly beginning and just as suddenly ending, constitutes what is popularly known as a "cloud-burst." Some of these deluges give one the impression that a cloud has "burst" in reality. It is interesting to note that most of the reported "cloud-bursts" are in hilly districts. It is in such localities that strong uprushes of air prevail, the air being deflected upward by the slope of the hills.

COUNT AGE IN CENTURIES

How Scientists Have Determined the Length of Life Nature Has Allocated to Fish.

Which fish can claim the record for longest life?

Probably, the pike, which, though greedy and fond of heavy meals, is slow-growing. A Swiss naturalist, Konrad Yesner, has recorded the history of one that was 207 years old. It had spent its entire existence as a prisoner in a fish pond.

Not long ago, a pike was caught in the North sea, wearing a disk which proved that it had been previously caught in 1904. For the last 20 years there has been a conger eel in the Plymouth (England) aquarium, and as he was a big fish when he was caught, he is probably not far off his fiftieth birthday.

Carp are known to live for many years, and they grow only two or three inches a year. The salmon, on the other hand, grows rapidly and dies young.

Why Cyclist Can Balance Himself. Here is the explanation of why it is that the cyclist can balance himself on his wheel while it is moving, and cannot do so when it is stationary. The natural law has it that any body will stand if a line dropped perpendicularly from the "center of gravity" to the ground falls within the base of that body; if it falls outside the base, the body overturns.

The "base" of the cycle is obviously only the half-inch or so tread of its tires, and what the learner is taught to do is to turn this base the way he is falling. In other words, instead of maintaining a hopeless attempt to balance his center of gravity over a half-inch base, he continually enlarges the base itself. With practice the process becomes automatic.

At Littleton, England, 1,000 workmen are engaged in constructing an immense reservoir which will be completed in two years and will be the largest in the world.

It will supply London with water for a whole month if all the other water reservoirs are exhausted. It will contain 32,000,000,000 litres (1 litre = 2.24 gallons) of water, occupy a surface of 824 hectares (1 hectare = 2.174 acres), and its centrifugal pumps will be capable of pumping 1,500,000,000 litres a day.

Their Last Trip "Back Home." One of the most curious of periodical "back home" trips, recently started from New York. Seven hundred bodies of Chinese men and women, who have died since 1900, were returned to China. This work was undertaken under the supervision of the Chinese Benevolent Association of New York city. The expense was paid by the various Chinese societies of the city.

RIGHT CARE FOR DAIRY ANIMALS

Sire Should Not Be Allowed to Run With Herd, but Given Chance to Exercise.

IDEAL RATION IS SUGGESTED

Calves Should Remain With Dam for One or Two Days and Be Kept in Dry Clean Stall for Month—Grain for Heifer.

The following suggestions on the care and feeding of dairy cattle are made by the dairy division of Clemson college.

The Herd Sire.

1. Do not let the bull run with the herd.
2. Give plenty of exercise. Free run of open lot is best.
3. Feed little or no silage.
4. Feed no cottonseed meal.
5. Feed legume hays—alfalfa, clover and peavine.

6. A good grain ration of equal parts by weight of ground corn, ground oats and wheat bran is an ideal ration for a herd sire. Feed enough of this ration to keep the animal in good thrifty condition.

Feeding Dairy Calves.

1. Leave with dam one or two days.
2. Feed one quart of the mother's milk three times per day for first week.

3. Increase whole milk after first week from eight to fourteen pounds, depending on size of calf.

4. After four to six weeks, start substituting skim milk. Take one week to make the entire change.

5. Feed twelve to sixteen pounds of milk per day until six months old, if possible.

6. Keep calves in dry, clean stalls until a month old.

7. Start feeding grain and hay when three weeks old.

8. A good grain ration is equal parts by weight of whole corn and whole oats. Feed all grain and hay they



"Grand Champion Holstein."

will clean up. It is best to feed grass hay until four months old, as legume hays have a scouring effect on the calf.

9. Feed no silage until six months of age.

10. Keep off of pasture until at least three months of age.

11. Supply plenty of clean drinking water at all times.

12. Provide salt as soon as the calf starts eating hay or grain.

13. Scours are due to overfeeding, irregular feeding, feeding cold milk, sour milk, dirty milk, unsanitary pastures.

14. When milk is not available after calf is six weeks old, the following mixture may be used as a milk substitute.

Linseed oil meal, hominy feed, red dog flour, dry blood—one pound of the mixture to eight pounds of water for the six-weeks-old calf.

Feeding the Growing Heifer.

1. Feed two to three pounds of grain daily. A good grain ration is equal parts corn, oats, and bran, or two parts corn and one part oats.

2. Feed six to eight pounds of legume hay when not on pasture.

3. Feed all the silage the heifer will clean up. If no silage is available, increase hay and add a pound or more of grain per day to keep in good thrifty growing condition.

4. No pasture alone is sufficient for heifers under one year old.

5. Keep heifers growing continuously.

6. Feed one tablespoonful of ground limestone in grain mixture to heifers under breeding age.

SELECTING BREEDING GILTS

Good Depth of Body in Forequarters Means Vitality and Profitable Brood Sows.

In selecting gilts, besides the usual requirements for a good hog, the deep-bodied animal is the best. Good depth of body in the forequarters means vitality and strong heart and lung action. They are not quite so cheaply fattened as those with a well-sprung rib, but there will be more profit in them. A slightly slabby appearance is proper in gilts if they are to become really profitable as brood sows.

Keep a Poultry Record.

How many folks who raise poultry know what their flocks are actually doing? Only a few—yet it is essential to true success in any business that accurate records be kept, so that results may be checked in several different directions.

A Utility Shoulder.

"There is some discussion," said the young wife, "of the most beautiful shoulder in the world. I'm not greatly interested in that, but the most useful shoulder in the world to me is the one I cry on."—Birmingham Age Herald.

LIBERAL FEEDS BEST FOR FATTENING HOGS

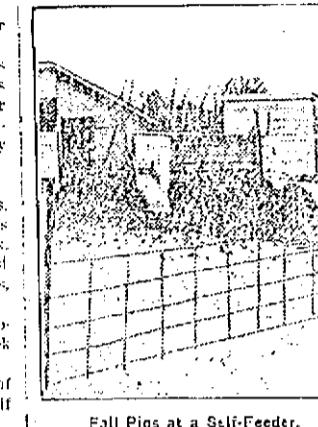
Gains in Weight Should Be Made as Rapidly as Possible.

Self-Feeding Is Most Satisfactory Method. White Hogging Saves Labor of Gathering Grain and Hauling It to Pigs.

Liberal feeding should be the rule when fattening hogs. To minimize the risk of loss from disease and to cut the labor cost, gains in weight should be made as rapidly as possible. The greatest gains are made in the least time by self-feeding, consequently this method is the most satisfactory for fattening.

These are the views of E. P. Ferrell of University farm, St. Paul, in charge of the swine production section of the animal husbandry division.

"Corn and tankage," says Mr. Ferrell, "are two of the cheapest and best fattening feeds. If each is given separately in a self-feeder, the pigs can select



Fall Pigs at a Self-Feeder.

the amount of tankage they need. Instead of using a heavy allowance of the supplementary feed, the tankage necessary to make a hundred pounds gain is usually less than half feeding. Hogging down corn is a variation of the self-feeding plan. It saves the labor of gathering the grain and hauling it to the pigs, but as a rule the hogs are not fat enough to market out of the cornfield but need finishing in dry lots.

"Salt is both a desirable addition to the ration and a poison for hogs. Care should be taken to avoid salt poisoning by gradually accustoming the pigs to the compound. When used to it, one of the best methods of supplying salt is to furnish the compressed blocks so commonly bought for cattle.

"To finish necessary to market hogs advantageously depends upon the demands of the market. Just now weights around 250 pounds are most acceptable. Not so much fat is wanted as in former years, consequently shorter feeding periods and less finish is the best plan.

MINIATURE BRIDGE BIG HELP

Seven-Foot Model of Reinforced Concrete Structure Built to Aid Solving Problem.

A model of a reinforced concrete arch bridge seven feet long has been constructed by the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, to determine just how masonry arch bridges should be designed when built on a skew. A skew bridge is one in which the roadway is not perpendicular to the abutments, as when a bridge crosses a stream diagonally.

It has been found that the stresses in a skewed bridge are considerably different from those in a bridge of the same span built perpendicular to the abutments, and failures have occurred because this was not taken into account in the design.

The problem is so complicated that engineers of the bureau wish to check up their theoretical conclusions by making a faithful reproduction of a bridge, using similar materials and of such size that it can be tested in the laboratory.

Loads will be applied to the model, and the stresses at various places calculated from measurements of the lengthening and shortening of the concrete surface taken with very precise instruments as well as by other methods.

LIME CORRECTS ACID SOILS

Material Provides Available Calcium and Makes Manures and Fertilizers Effective.

Limestone corrects acidity in sour soils, provides available calcium to crops, makes manures and fertilizers more effective to the soils, favors bacterial growth and thus makes plant food more available, helps control certain plant diseases and insects and in time improves the texture of heavy soils.

ORGANIC MATTER DEFICIENT

Some Old Lands After Years of Cropping Require Application of Ground Limestone.

Some old farming lands after years of cropping have become deficient in organic matter and humus and so deficient in lime that alfalfa will not start and grow successfully until the soil is fertilized and the acidity corrected by the application of lime or ground limestone.

Keep a Poultry Record. How many folks who raise poultry know what their flocks are actually doing? Only a few—yet it is essential to true success in any business that accurate records be kept, so that results may be checked in several different directions.

When you have nothing to say, say nothing; a weak defense strengthens your opponent, and silence is less injurious than a weak reply.—Colton.

Thought for the Day.

"One man some people do not

because they do most of

LINE AND DESIGN

Garments Simple and Unde-ornamented; Keynote of Dress.

Gowns Must Be Molded to Carry Out the Personality of the Wearer to the Utmost.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the modern styles for women is unornamentedness, observes a fashion authority in the New York Times. Their lines are simple and unadorned, they refine the figure with a beautiful personality, they exhibit the art of the designer plus the attractiveness of the woman with real harmony.

Now, one of the best ways to express this idea is by means of the draped and flowing gown, with the draped and wrapped coat added as an outer covering. The dress may be as thin and as light as the wearer pleases. It may be

decorative for wind and weather, but it must be, in every particular, simple and beautiful as to design.

Its material must be soft and flowing. It must have that look of femininity so essential to the modern styles, and it must be designed to carry out the personality of its wearer to the utmost.

It may be made of silk, a light wool, crepe or chiffon, as the matter of fabric is left entirely to personal preference; but it must include many silks of material with panels and bodices and curved lines gored. That is the keynote of the dress of the moment, and whether it is destined for wear during the morning hours, for afternoon or for dinner, it has about it something of this sort.

It may be said that it is much too light and ethereal a thing to be worn every day and for practical purposes, but in the light of modern decorative art it has taken on all of the characteristics demanded by the practical woman and, at the same time, has exhibited everything in the way of fine and grace dear to the heart of woman.

You may think that you will not find it suitable for your own purposes, but once you try it, made as it should be, you will find in the influence of its folds a certain inspiration and satisfaction.

The best liked of these fluffy, flowing, draping frocks are made in black or in tan and gray.

These are the colors which are the most satisfactory for everyday wear.

For the two latter tones there are many and various shades that verge to putty and the lighter brown for which the season is noted.

There is something about the idea of "choosing" a fashionable color which does a great deal to give a woman that feeling of being in the swing.

And, although she may have said for as long as she can remember that brown was not her color, she can go out and don one of these new glorious shades of brown with the conviction that, all her life, she had been waiting to find just that particular shade that never before had she really had anything which became her so well.

If they are made of chiffon, then the layers seem to go on forever. They are just one mass of lovely, graceful folds and they cannot help but be becoming because they hold so much, within their designs, that is essential to the good looks of a woman.

CHARMING THREE-PIECE SUIT

A charming three-piece suit.

Three pieces of black material.

SAMUEL R. HONEY

(Continued from Page 1)

training for the war which broke out soon after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln (March 4th, 1861). From this time until my appointment as Sergeant-Major I was wholly occupied in the drilling and otherwise training of recruits, excepting that for a short period I was on recruiting service in Dayton, Ohio, on which duty I was probably detailed in order to enable me to drill in marching and manual of arms, a company of "Home Guards" consisting of some of the leading men of the city, the names of one only of whom remain in my memory; these were Messrs. Craighead and Conover, lawyers, one of whom made the presentation speech when I became the recipient of a very handsome Smith and Wesson revolver in recognition of my otherwise voluntary services.

I also recall an occasion on which I was detailed (from Newport barracks) to arrest ex-Governor Helm of Kentucky and his side-de-camp, Major Mattos (one living in Newport and the other in Covington) on charges of treason. These arrests were made on one night (Covington being separated from Newport only by the Licking River, a bridge connecting the two towns) and the prisoners were removed to Cincinnati and there lodged in the Burnet House, which was the leading hotel of that city. I understood that they were confined in the custody of the sergeant who relieved me next day on a writ issued by a federal court.

(To be continued.)

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Mayor Boyle's Seventeenth Message is a Straightforward Business Document—Economy the Watchword.

To the Honorable, the Representative Council, and to the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen, of the City of Newport:

The City Charter imposes no obligation on the mayor to address you on this occasion nor does it obligate him to advise, to recommend or to suggest to your honorable bodies, his duties being essentially of an executive character. By its silence, however, it may be inferred that the charter leaves it optional with the mayor to follow the custom obtaining prior to its adoption. In observance of that custom, it is my honor today to avail myself of this opportunity, of briefly addressing you.

Owing to the short time between the date of the municipal fiscal year terminates and inauguration day, it is impossible to submit a complete and accurate statement of the city's finances and to prepare a full and comprehensive analysis of the same. The attempt, however, is made to submit comparisons in facts and figures, covering a period of years which may be informative.

The city treasurer's accounts show that during the past year the amount of public revenue from all sources, including loans, was \$2,353,687.74 and the expenditures \$2,314,726.85, that the amount of cash in the treasury was \$89,140.89, that during the year \$105,000 was paid on the city's debt. The amount of unexpended balances was approximately \$40,000.00.

In 1912, the valuation of all the assessable property, as appraised by the assessors, was \$55,397,000. The tax rate fixed was \$1.36 per \$100 and the amount of taxes collected was \$613,135.00. In 1922, the valuation was \$82,903,800, the tax rate \$2, and the amount of tax collected was \$1,241,000.89. A comparison of these items shows an increase of 16 per cent in valuation, 46 per cent in the tax rate, and 100 per cent in taxes collected in the past 10 years.

In 1912, the net city indebtedness was \$718,340.48; in 1922, it had risen to \$1,759,142.24, an increase of approximately 140 per cent.

In 1912, we paid \$125,000 in interest on bonds, state tax, etc.; in 1922, these items had grown to \$386,000, an increase of 168 per cent in 10 years.

The significance of these figures is clear and unmistakable and indicates that if we are to be mindful of the past, and considerate of the future, we must seasonably improve our financial conditions, and that even a little reflection will lead us to the inevitable conclusion that we are approaching, if we have not already reached, the danger point in municipal finances.

When we consider that a comparatively small community of 30,000 people—one-third of whom, at the most, pay the great bulk of the taxes—increases its liabilities 140 per cent in 10 years, when we note the small growth in population, the steadily mounting tax rate, the small increase in taxable realty, the gradual increase in intangible personal property and a two-million dollar city indebtedness, surely the time has come to halt, to think and to ascertain where and when we must apply economy and sound business methods in the conduct of public affairs. There is certainly field enough here for honest, unselfish, energetic effort, if we wish to retrench—and the only way to retrench is to retrench.

For instance, what is the necessity for having a Board of Assessors and Registration, costing thousands of dollars annually, and working on a quarter-time basis; why should \$1200 more than their salaries be appropriated this year under the heading "Elections," when no elections are to be held? Heretofore the work of this board was done in the city clerk's department and by the Board of Aldermen, at an expense of thousands of dollars less than what it costs now. The law creating this board should be repealed.

Why have we so many inspectors of "this and of that," and are so many necessary to safeguard the health and protect the interests of the community? Could there not be a consolidation of these, without impairing their efficiency and narrowing their field of operation?

Why should the city assume, as it has lately, the cost of maintaining and repairing roadbeds between, and a certain distance on both sides, of the tracks of the street railroad companies? Certainly the present rates of car fare do not warrant any such generosity on the part of the city.

It is needless to dwell in further detail on other items in this year's budget, which can be classed as dispensable, and not essential—the elimination of which would, in the aggregate, go far towards paying our

annual interest charges. For instance the \$7,000 referred to by the Committee of Twenty-Five would pay the interest on \$175,000 of our indebtedness.

It is safe to say that a proper survey of the several departments would disclose many opportunities to economize and to employ public funds to greater advantage and profit. Why should we engage a so-called "expert," at a cost of \$2,000, to make a survey of the city departments? Do the methods employed in conducting business in the several departments, and which may be susceptible of improvement, constitute such a complex problem that a committee of the Representative Council or the Board of Aldermen could not solve it? It unquestionably could, and I believe that were such a survey made by a committee, honestly, fearlessly and thoroughly, results would follow changes that would save thousands of dollars annually.

Many superfluous positions would be found that could be and should be abolished; others that could be, and should be, consolidated, if "new-to-the-line, let the chips fall where they may," business methods were adopted in all departments.

The issue of \$375,000 in bonds, to build new roadbeds on Broadway and Bellevue avenue this year, would seem to be inopportune and unnecessary. While, as a rule, it is in the end a waste of money to patch roads, occasions arise when financial conditions warrant and economy justifies temporary repairs. I believe such conditions now confront us. If we would this year, spend one year's interest on the proposed bonds, which would approximate \$17,000, we could put these two streets in fairly good condition for the coming season, thus deferring the permanent work until next year, when materials, etc., will be cheaper. It is my opinion that by so doing, we could save \$50,000 on the cost as now estimated.

The time of collecting the city's taxes seems to be inopportune. The tax should be levied late in the year and its collection be made early in the following year. This change would obviate the necessity of hiring money for the transaction of the business of the city for the greater portion of the year, and save thousands of dollars annually.

If it is possible, efforts should be made to amend the state law so as to bring about a nearer equalization of the real estate and the tangible personal property tax ratio and the intangible personal property tax ratio, with the view of lowering the former and increasing the latter ratio.

The budget should be prepared after the amount of taxes has been ascertained by the assessors, and limited to the amount available. The present "dealing in futures" method of making the budget on appropriations estimated by the different departments, without knowing the amount to be collected, and then directing the assessors to go find the money, is wrong and unbusiness-like. We should cut the garment according to the cloth.

The fact is so plain, as to be self-evident, that we have been managing our affairs in all departments, from that of recreations to schools, with such a free and extravagant hand as to be suggestive of metropolitan requirements. We have expended lavishly in the maintenance of all departments, without any apparent sense of responsibility and with entire disregard as to effect.

I venture the assertion that there is not a city department, if it could be compared with similar departments in other public corporations, but would disclose the fact that it is being conducted at much greater cost and expense.

In conclusion permit me to try, for I feel and know that no words of mine can adequately do so—to express my sincere appreciation of the honor conferred on me by my election to the mayoralty, an honor as undeserved as it is flattering, and to offer my assurance that my best and constant efforts will be devoted to the progress and welfare of our beloved city. While fully conscious of the honor, I am not unmindful of the obligations, responsibilities and trials which today I assume.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Mercury, January 8, 1898.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth and Middletown Electric Railroad Co. held Wednesday it was voted to make the temporary organization permanent. The rates of fare will be five cents for each town through which the road passes. The terminus in Newport is to be at the foot of the Parade.

The new city government was organized Monday afternoon. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. G. Cutler. After which his Honor Mayor Boyle delivered an interesting address as usual. In the evening the city officers for the year were chosen. Most of the important ones are new. Parson S. Kaulf was chosen chief of police; William Hamilton, street commissioner; J. Stacy Brown, city solicitor; Robert M. Franklin, judge of probate; Edward W. Higbee, tax collector; Walter S. Currier, inspector of nuisances; Henry E. Turner, Jr., clerk of probate; Thomas E. Sherman, city auditor.

The commission to revise the state constitution is still holding daily sessions. It is the general impression that the commission has done too much already to have their work accepted by the people. The latter want no radical changes in their constitutional law. They have lived and prospered many years under the present constitution and they see no reason for great changes.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Memorandum of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, Sc.

NEWPORT, Anna May Headley of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage existing between the said Anna May Headley and Alonzo Headley, now in part in the said Anna May Headley, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered:

It is therefore hereby given to the said Alfred Cresson Headley of the person of said petition and that as shall be held at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1923, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY.

MIDDLETOWN

From our regular correspondent
Men's Community Club

The annual election of officers of the Men's Community Club of Holy Cross parish was held in the parish house. A chowder supper, which was prepared by Mr. Lewis R. Manchester, was served by Mr. Henry I. Chase, assisted by Messrs. Nathaniel Champlin, Leroy Dennis, William Allen, Jr., was served by Mr. Henry I. Chase, Jr.

The following officers were elected: President—James R. Chase, 2nd. Vice President—John H. Spooner Secretary—Leroy Dennis.

Treasurer—Benjamin Thurston.

Rev. James P. Conover and Rev. A. Stanley Muirhead were the speakers of the evening. Whist was played, with Mr. Henry I. Chase, Jr., as winner.

12-14-22 SYDNEY D. HARVEY.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court
Newport, Sc., December 18, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Jessie E. Hoffman, of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Jessie E. Hoffman and Charles E. Hoffman, now in part to the said Jessie E. Hoffman unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered:

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Charles E. Hoffman of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1923, then and there to respond to said petition.

12-14-22 SYDNEY D. HARVEY.

Clerk.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY.

Clerk.